

only two toes on the forefeet. It is to be distinguished, anatomically, from its larger relatives by the complete clavicle, and by the fact that the pterygoids do not meet in the middle line of the skull. The ribs, too, are unusually wide, as in the Whale *Ifeobalaena*, and form a bony encasement for the body. It has two small caeca. Of fossil Anteaters but little is known.

The most interesting form is *Scotaeops*, interesting because it has two small back teeth, which are totally lost in its living allies. The huge Patagonian extinct bird *Phororhacos*, first known by a lower jaw, was at one time regarded as a member of this group on account of the form and edentulous character of the jaw.

Fam. 2. Bradypodidae.—  
The Sloths, genera  
*Bradypus* and



Fro. 96.—TTnau, or Two-toed Sloth.

*Gholo&pus*  
*didactylus*. xE.  
(After Vogt and  
SpecM.)

*Cloloepeif\$,* come, as  
already stated, very near to  
the Anteaters, in

spite of their striking  
difference in appearance.  
The Sloths are  
arboreal creatures, with  
strong recurved claws,  
which serve